

Cannock Urban District Council.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

W. M. CLENDINNEN, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P.,

Diplomate of Public Health University of Cambridge,
Fellow Society of Medical Officers of Health,

TO WHICH IS APPENDED THE ANNUAL REPORT OF

The Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1914.

Printed by order of the Urban Council by
Evans's the Printers, Hednesford.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29090805>

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Estimated population at middle of the year, 30,500

Birth Rate, 32.6

Average for previous ten years, 35.1.

Recorded Death Rate, 14.3.

Average for previous ten years, 14.6.

Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births, 129.

Average for previous ten years 127.

Zymotic Death Rate, 2.68.

Average for previous five years, 1.4.

Phthisis Death Rate, 0.42.

Average for previous five years, 0.81.

Death Rate from other forms of Tuberculosis, 0.23.

Average for previous five years, 0.23.

Adoptive Acts in Force.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. Part III

Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890.

CANNOCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

(W. M. CLENDINNEN, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Diplomate of Public Health, University of Cambridge)

FOR THE YEAR 1914.

GENTLEMEN—

I beg to present my second Annual Report.

The matters dealt with in this Report follow the requirements of the Local Government Board, as contained in their Memorandum on Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health for 1914.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

The Cannock Urban District is about the centre of the great hunting forest of Cannock Chase which extended nearly from Stafford to Wolverhampton. It forms part of the Cannock Chase Coalfield and owes its present importance entirely to the Coal Industry. For centuries past Coal and Ironstone easily accessible from the surface have been worked at and near Cannock, but it is only since about 1865 that deep shafts have been sunk to the lower and more valuable seams and large modern Colliery undertakings have been established giving employment to thousands of men and lads at each Colliery.

GEOLOGY.

The district has two special features, one portion is conspicuous by its elevated and rounded hills of gravel and conglomerates on which nothing but heather and bracken will grow. These gravels and conglomerates belong to the Bunter beds of the Triassic system. The other portion forming the lowlands and valleys rests on the clays and shales of the coal measures; in some places, however, the coal measures are covered with drift sand and gravel, a recent formation varying from 2 to 12 feet in thickness.

ELEVATION.

The north-east and north-west portions of the district form part of the highlands of the Chase lying at an elevation of 600 to 800 feet, the greatest altitude being occupied by the old British earth-works of Castle Ring, 801 feet above sea level. To the south of the district the land falls to about 375 feet above sea level.

DRAINAGE.

The natural drainage forms part of the watershed of the Trent. On the west side of the district the highest point of the watershed is on the site of the old Hednesford Pool, about 515 feet above sea level. From this point a small stream flows northward to Bentley Brook and on to Rugeley. Another small stream flows southward through Hednesford and forms the Ridings Brook, and passes Cannock Mill and under the Watling Street, and joins the Wyrley Brook at about 375 feet above sea level. On the east side of Bridgtown Ward the Newlands Brook forms the boundary line and flows south until it joins the Wyrley Brook near Church Bridge. On the north-east side of the district the Redmoor Brook rises in the New Hayes at an elevation of about 600 feet above sea level and flows south-east through Court Banks, and receives the numerous springs which come to the surface in Cannock Wood.

OCCUPATIONS.

The Census returns showed that of a total of 11,605 males, aged ten years and upwards, 9,976 were engaged in occupations.

The chief of these are:—

- 6112 Workers in Mines.
- 476 Food, Tobacco, Drink, Lodgings.
- 380 Iron, etc. (353 Toolmakers).
- 285 General Engineering.
- 374 Building and Works of Construction.
- 202 Agriculture.
- 166 Brickmakers.

Of married women only 35 per thousand are engaged in occupations. The proportion per 1,000 of domestic indoor servants to total number of separate occupiers or families is 92.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The nett births belonging to the district were 996, of which 593 were males, and 403 females. There were 22 illegitimate births. The net deaths belonging to the district were 438, of which 243 were males and 195 females. Deaths of 22 non-residents occurred in the district, of which 17 were males, and five females. These are excluded from the returns. Deaths of 33 residents occurred outside the district, of which 23 were males and 10 females. These are included,

By the method of the Registrar-General the estimated population for the middle of the year is 30,190. An estimate based on the number of inhabited houses on the rate-book gives 30,500.

The recorded death rate is therefore 14.36.

The birth rate is 32.6.

The infantile mortality rate per 1,000 births registered is 120.

To compare the death rate with that of other towns it is necessary to make an allowance for differences in age and sex distribution. This is done by multiplying the recorded death rate by a figure known as the factor for correction. For Cannock this factor is 0.9913. The corrected death rate is therefore 14.23, that is 0.13 less than the recorded death rate. This means that the age and sex distribution in Cannock was slightly unfavourable to a low recorded death rate.

Seven deaths were uncertified.

Provisional figures for England and Wales during 1914 are :—

	Annual rate per 1,000 living.			Deaths under one year to 1000 births.
	Births.	Deaths. Standardised.	Crude.	
ENGLAND AND WALES	23.6	13.6	13.9	105
97 Great Towns (including London)	24.9	14.9	14.6	113
145 Smaller Towns ...	23.6	12.9	12.8	104
England & Wales (less the 241 towns)	21.9	12.2	13.3	93
London	24.6	14.4	14.4	103
Cannock	32.6	14.2	14.3	120

While the mortality from Tubercular and Malignant Diseases and organic heart disease shows a decrease, that from infectious disease is much increased, as compared with last year. The general death rate is, therefore, slightly higher than in 1913, and approximates closely to the average for the previous five years.

INFANT MORTALITY.

In an important report made by the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board based on the experience of 241 Urban Areas with a total population of 21 millions, it is shown that the death rate in Cannock (1907-10) bears the following relationship to the average of the 241 towns (1907-10) :

Death rate for the first month of life : 23 per cent. above.

Death rate for first three months : 16 per cent. above.

Death rate from Premature Birth and congenital defects : 36 per cent. above.

Death rate from Premature Birth, Injury at Birth, Want of Breast Milk, Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus, grouped together, and termed " group of five " : 36 per cent. above.

As compared with 111 small towns (1907-10) Cannock is—
11th highest in death rate 0—1 month.
9th highest in death-rate for Premature Birth.
8th highest in death rate for " Group of Five."

At other ages and for other causes Cannock is below the average.

Generally speaking a very high infantile mortality has been found in localities associated with the mining industry. The causes which have been assigned are : a high birth-rate, limiting the amount of care possible to the individual child ; the fact that miners belong to lower social strata than textile workers ; that the standard of domestic cleanliness is not high ; and that conservancy methods of excrement and refuse disposal predominate. There is practically no employment of married women in this district, and breast feeding is general. The following table shows the death rate per 1,000 births in this district during the previous five years, at ages 0—1 month, and one month to 1 year :—

Year	Under one Month.	1 Month to 1 Year.
1909	56.5	78.2
1910	42.0	55.0
1911	55.3	89.0
1912	50.6	71.5
1913	57.0	72.0
<hr/>		
Average ...	52.3	73.14
1914	47	82

Analysing the figures in another way to show the cause of death (rates per 1,000 births being again shown), we have :—

Year.	Diarrhoeal.	Respiratory.	*Congenital.	All causes.
1909 ...	9.75	19.5	66.3	131
1910 ...	5.2	12.6	53.6	97
1911 ...	30.0	24.0	68.8	145
1912 ...	4.4	18.7	71.5	121
1913	18.3	22.4	61.2	120
Average	13.5	19.4	64.3	124
1914 ...	20.0	29.0	49.0	129

*Includes Premature Birth, Congenital Malformations, Atrophy Debility, Marasmus, Injury at Birth, Atelectasis, Syphilis.

The chief hope, therefore, of obtaining a reduction in this mortality is to devise some control over the congenital group of diseases. Seeing that so many of these deaths occur in the first month of life, and a very large proportion in the first week, it is clear that measure for control of these conditions must be ante-natal.

The following letter and Memorandum was received from the Local Government Board in July :-

(Circular : County Councils and Sanitary Authorities.)

Local Government Board,
Whitehall, S.W.

30th July, 1914.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

SIR,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that an estimate has been laid before Parliament for a grant to be distributed by the Board in aid of the expenditure of local authorities and voluntary agencies in respect of institutions or other provision for maternity and child welfare.

This grant, if voted by Parliament, will be made in aid of expenditure in respect of clinics, dispensaries or other institutions primarily concerned with the provision of medical and surgical advice and treatment, as well as in respect of the salaries of health visitors and other officers engaged for this work.

The Local Government Board have in recent years devoted considerable attention to questions connected with infant welfare, and they have observed with much satisfaction that efforts have been made by many local authorities and voluntary agencies, to deal with the matter. These efforts have undoubtedly helped to secure improved conditions for children and have played an important part in the campaign for the reduction of infantile mortality.

It is evident from the Reports issued by the Medical Department of the Board and those of many Medical Officers of Health that more extended and systematic measures than have hitherto been generally adopted are necessary, and it is hoped that the grant of assistance from the Exchequer will stimulate those local authorities who have not yet taken action to give the matter their earnest consideration and will encourage those already engaged in work to develop it still further.

Up to the present local authorities, in their infant welfare work, have concerned themselves more especially with the child in its first year of life ; the matter is, however, one which needs to be dealt with on a more comprehensive basis and it is clearly desirable that there should be continuity in dealing with the whole period from before birth until the time when the child is entered upon a school register, *i.e.*, the register of a public elementary school, nursery school, creche, day nursery, school for mothers, or other school.

Extension of the existing work is accordingly needed in two directions ; on the one hand it is necessary that measures should be taken for securing improved ante-natal and natal conditions, and on the other, provision should be made for continuing the work in relation to children beyond the first year of life.

The accompanying memorandum, which has been prepared by the Board's Medical Officer with a view to assisting the formulation of schemes or extending the work already undertaken, sets forth in outline the matters needing consideration in the preparation of a comprehensive scheme. It will be seen that the memorandum contemplates that medical advice and, where necessary, treatment should be continuously and systematically available for expectant mothers and for children till they are entered on a school register, and that arrangements should be made for home visitation throughout this period.

The work of home visitation is one to which the Board attach very great importance, and in promoting schemes on the lines laid down in the accompanying statement the first step should be the appointment of an adequate staff of Health Visitors.

It will be desirable, at all events in the case of the larger urban authorities, to provide consultation centres which may fitly be termed Maternity Centres, to which expectant mothers and mothers with infants and little children may be referred for advice and treatment the operation of these Maternity Centres will be rendered most effective if co-operation is secured with the midwives of the district and with any local hospital having a maternity department.

It will be necessary to arrange for a medical officer to be in charge of such a Centre, and for the attendance at the Centre of members

of the staff engaged in home visiting. Careful records, for which the medical officer should be responsible, will need to be kept, and in regard to children, the records should be in such a form that they may subsequently be available for the information of the School Medical Officer when the child is entered at a school.

For the rural and smaller urban areas the Board think it will generally be found desirable to develop a county organisation, but in all cases the county work should be intimately related with that of the local sanitary authority, and on the other hand any work separately undertaken by a sanitary authority should be co-ordinated with the county scheme.

It is not expected that all local authorities will be able at once to initiate complete schemes, but it is important that any partial arrangements that may be made shall be such as can ultimately form part of a more extended organisation.

Subject to the estimate now before Parliament being accepted by Parliament, the Board will be willing to consider applications for grants in respect of any work falling within the scope of the scheme outlined in the memorandum accompanying this letter ; the grants will normally amount to one-half the approved expenditure on any of these purposes, but may be less if the Board so decide.

Grants to institutions of the nature of Schools for Mothers the object of which is primarily educational, which provide training and instruction for mothers in the care and management of infants and little children, and which may include systematic classes, or home visiting, or infant consultations (the provision of specific medical and surgical advice and treatment, if any, being only incidental), will be administered by the Board of Education. Any cases of doubt or difficulty will be investigated by a Joint Committee of Officers of the two Boards, which will include women Medical Officers.

In sending a copy of this circular to voluntary agencies engaged in infant welfare work, the Board will state that applications for grants in respect of voluntary work may be made by a voluntary agency either directly or through a local authority.

The grant now presented to Parliament will be appropriated in aid of the expenditure of the half-year ended 30th September, 1914, and applications for grants should be accompanied by an account of the work undertaken by the authority, and by a detailed statement of the expenditure incurred, certified by the officer of the local authority in charge of the accounts.

I am to add that the Board will be happy to afford advice and assistance to local authorities in the initiation of schemes or the ex-

tension of existing schemes.

I am, Sir,

HY. MONRO,

Your obedient servant, Secretary.

The Clerk to the Council.

MEMORANDUM.
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

A complete scheme would comprise the following elements each of which will, in this connection, be organised in its direct bearing on infantile health.

1. Arrangements for the local supervision of Midwives.
2. Arrangements for—

ANTE-NATAL :

- (1) An Ante-natal Clinic for expectant mothers.
- (2) The home visiting of expectant mothers.
- (3) A Maternity Hospital or beds at a hospital, in which complicated cases of pregnancy can receive treatment.

3. Arrangements for—

NATAL :

- (1) Such assistance as may be needed to ensure the mother having skilled and prompt attendance during confinement at home.
- (2) The confinement of sick women, including women having contracted pelvis or suffering from any other condition involving danger to the mother or infant, at a hospital.

4. Arrangements for—

POST-NATAL—

- (1) The treatment in a hospital of complications arising after parturition, whether in the mother or in the infant.
- (2) The provision of systematic advice and treatment for infants at a Baby Clinic or Infant Dispensary.
- (3) The continuance of these Clinics and Dispensaries, so as to be available for children up to the age when they are entered on a school register, *i.e.*, the register of a Public Elementary School, Nursery School, Creche, Day Nursery, School for Mothers, or other school.
- (4) The systematic home visitation of infants and of children not on a school register as above defined.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,

Whitehall, S.W.

July, 1914.

On comparing the number of deaths in infants in the different Wards during 1914 the incidence is found to differ considerably.

WARD.	Estimated Population.	Number of deaths under one year.	
Cannock	7335	...	32
Bridgtown	3150	...	9
Hednesford	5525	...	38
Littleworth	3860	...	10
Chadsmoor	5735	...	26
Heath Hayes.....	4045	...	13

From this it is shown that Hednesford is in the worst position. There is some evidence to show that this Ward has more overcrowding in houses than the others.

Bridgtown, Littleworth, and Heath Hayes, show the smallest comparative mortality. While the workers in other portions of the district are almost exclusively miners, Bridgtown has some iron-workers.

Of course, these figures being only for one year, no very definite conclusion is warranted.

A voluntary agency started an Infant Welfare Centre in June last. The operations have been confined to Cannock and Bridgtown Wards. The mothers are given health talks, and Infant Consultation work is carried on, but no treatment is given. The instruction includes feeding, clothing, and general management of infants. The whole time health visitor whose services were secured at the commencement left on the outbreak of War. At the present time the venture is being carried on with the aid of a trained nurse, who is in practice as a mid-wife.

In accordance with the suggestion of the Local Government Board, I have given help in this work.

Some of the infant mortality is due to unhygienic lives led by expectant mothers, and excessive consumption of alcohol, while venereal disease and the taking of abortifacients contribute their share.

WATER SUPPLY.

The South Staffordshire Waterworks Company have their mains available in most parts of the district, the chief exceptions being two elevated and outlying portions, Pye Green, and part of Cannock Wood, the altitude of which is 700 feet above sea level and over.

The supply to Cannock Wood has lately been improved by

extension of the mains, and the public supply has been provided to ten houses there during the year. Six samples of well water from Cammock Wood were analysed by the County Analyst, of which four were condemned as unfit for use.

I analysed the water from three wells at Cammock Wood, and notices were served for cleansing and reconstruction of the wells, as the public supply could not be made available. This has been carried out in two instances. I also analysed samples from two wells in other parts of the district. Tap-water has been substituted in one case and in the other the well has been cleaned and reconstructed. The County Analyst also condemned a sample of water from Bank Street, Heath Hayes, and tap water has been laid on to the houses. The Sanitary Inspector informs me that tap water has been laid on to 8 other houses, apart from new houses, and in 30 cases the water supply has been improved. The position at Pye Green is the same as mentioned in my last annual report.

All well water should be boiled before use.

SCAVENGING.

This work is carried out on the lines indicated in my report last year, and I again call attention to the improvements recommended in it. The number of the various receptacles are given in the Sanitary Inspector's Report, as also the number of conversions. The new houses erected during the year are supplied with fresh water closets or waste water closets. These are of the Duckett type, and eighty new houses have been supplied with them during the year. It is well to note that some Lancashire towns, in which there was a prejudice in favour of waste water closets, are now endeavouring to get rid of them by substituting fresh water closets, on sanitary grounds. In my opinion the provision of waste water closets should be discouraged. All fresh water closets should be of the wash down pedestal type, with visible connections and hinged seats.

SEWERAGE.

As stated in last year's report the district is well provided with sewers. The Surveyor informs me that during the last four years 2,975 yards of foul water and 2,917 yards of storm water sewers have been laid. Sewer ventilation was originally carried out by open man-hole gratings, but more recently closed manhole covers have been introduced and ventilating shafts provided.

It is anticipated that the new sewerage disposal works will be completed during the year.

ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

This Table shows the deaths and death rate from these diseases during the past five years :—

DISEASE.	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Small-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	6	16	20	4	26
Scarlet fever	2	...	...	4	14
Diphtheria .....	...	1	2	3	11
Whooping Cough ...	3	3	12	2	5
Enteric fever	2	...	1	...	...
Diarrhoea	8	24	11	23	26
TOTALS	21	44	46	36	82
Rate per 1,000	0.77	1.57	1.55	1.2	2.68

The following cases have been notified by head teachers during the year :—

Scarlet fever	100
Measles	175
Chicken pox	80
Whooping cough	82
Mumps	18

MEASLES.

The outbreak of this disease which occurred in 1913 continued to affect the district during the first six months of the year, and 26 deaths resulted. Many of the patients who recovered were seriously affected by pneumonia, and other complications. The teachers notified 175 cases of the disease.

St. Peter's Infant School was closed for four weeks from 16th January. On 6th March Chadsmoor Infants' School was closed, and on 18th March, after visiting the homes of some of the cases reported by the headmistress, I advised closure of West Hill Infants' School. On 7th May Cannock Endowed Infants' School, and on 12th May Walsall Road Infants' School were closed. On June 15th the Infant Class at St. Paul's School, Bridgtown, was closed.

The mortality, with the exception of two cases, was confined to children under five years of age.

SCARLET FEVER.

The history of the disease in this district during the last five years is as follows : 1910, 89 cases ; 1911, 49 cases ; 1912, 70 cases ;

1913, 235 cases ; 1914, 383 cases. The disease is therefore endemic in this district, and the increased prevalence this year represents a sickness rate of 12.7 per thousand of population ; the corresponding figure for England and Wales for 1913 is 3.58. The deaths numbered 14, giving a fatality of 3.9 per cent. on cases notified. The corresponding figure for England and Wales during 1913 is 1.6. The fatality on cases notified in this district for the nine years 1905-13 is 1.24 per cent. The increased fatality is due to a proportion of the cases presenting a severe and septic type of the disease, and is a reversion to the position of 1901, when, with an increased prevalence, there was a fatality rate of over four per cent. Some cases this year showed severe throat symptoms, some developed nephritis, and one fatal termination was due to pneumonia supervening. At the same time many of the cases were so mild that the parents refused to believe the diagnosis, and the occurrence of some cases with features like Rubella were observed.

By the system of notification by the teachers of children absent from school on the suspicion that they were suffering from infectious disease, several cases were discovered, and also in other ways, such as inspection of school children.

I reported three instances in which a medical practitioner failed to notify as required by the Act. In the first case he did not notify until ten days after being called in ; and in the second until 18 days. The first was a child, regarding whom the teacher had been informed of the nature of the illness by the parents, and the second was an insured person receiving sick benefit on account of scarlet fever. The notifications were not received until after communications had been sent by me to the doctor.

In the third case, when communicated with, he replied that he did not consider the patient a case for notification, or that if it was, he understood it had been notified in the meantime by another practitioner. This was so. The boy was desquamating freely, and there was a history of a rash.

In the working class homes there can be little pretence at isolation. The inmates mix freely together, the infected are soon brought downstairs, and neighbours' children are often allowed in. In the inquiries made regarding each case particulars of the milk supply are systematically recorded, but on analysing these no evidence that the disease was milk borne emerged.

In one case a milk purveyor had to be communicated with, as it was found he was employing a girl from an infected house on his milk round.

A case was notified from a small dairy farm. This case was removed to Hospital, as also was one occurring in the home of a mid-wife.

Children from infected houses now return to school only on being furnished with a resumption certificate by me.

Your Council made an arrangement with the authorities of the Rural District to take cases at their Fever Hospital, and 28 cases were isolated. These were cases in which the circumstances made isolation especially desirable.

The greatest number of cases occurred in Heath Hayes, and the Infants' School was closed for five weeks, but the disease affected every part of the district, the Littleworth Ward, however, being much less affected than the others.

During the last two months of the year the number of cases notified has dropped considerably. There was also a reduction in August, coinciding with the summer holidays. All infected houses are disinfected on the termination of the illness.

In March I presented a special report on the outbreak up to that time.

WHOOPING COUGH.

This disease was prevalent during the year, and caused five deaths in infants.

DIPHTHERIA.

Notifications in previous years are as follows :—

YEAR.		CASES.
1908	...	12
1909	...	9
1910	...	2
1911	...	6
1912	...	10
1913	...	20

During the year under review 33 cases were reported. This gives a sickness rate of 1.1 per 1,000 of population. The same figure for England and Wales in 1913 is 1.39.

MORTALITY. The deaths numbered eleven, or 33 per cent. on cases notified, and 0.36 per thousand of population. This figure is high—just three times that of England and Wales in 1913.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

Only four of the cases were over 15 years of age, but twelve were under five, and the influence of school attendance has not been great, as the following table shows :—

Number of cases amongst schoolchildren	16
Number of schools affected	7
Number of cases in persons other than school- children (of which two were secondary to cases amongst schoolchildren)	17
Number of cases in which no children attending school resided in the house	5

MILK SUPPLY.

One purveyor supplied four of the houses, one 3, two 2, and 14 one house. In one no milk had been used.

ISOLATION.

Eight cases were removed to hospital, and all these recovered.

ANTITOXIN.

In three cases which were fatal no antitoxin was administered. Two of these were of the laryngeal type. In six fatal cases antitoxin was not administered till from 24-48 hours before death. One of these was also a laryngeal case, and tracheotomy was also performed. In all other cases antitoxin was administered. The type of the disease was severe, in one third of the cases the illness quickly terminating fatally. In several cases death had occurred by the time the notification was received. Nevertheless, if delay had not occurred in the administration of antitoxin owing to medical help being sought too late, it is practically certain that the death rate would have been lower.

Where this remedy is given in sufficient dosage, and in the first day or two of the disease, it is completely successful in nine cases out of ten.

The medical practitioners in the district are supplied with antitoxin by the Council, and their stock is replaced as occasion requires.

Cases occurred in all Wards of the district, and in all months of the year, except August. No case was reported amongst schoolchildren between June 11th and October 7th, so that closure of the schools in August probably had little influence.

Head teachers have instructions not to re-admit children who have been excluded on account of the disease until a certificate authorising resumption of school attendance has been issued by me. In four cases diphtheria bacilli were found amongst "contacts," but no other cases were traced to them. Two cleared up, one is still under observation, and one left the district. When I discovered this I communicated with the Medical Officer of Health of the district.

Nuisances were found to exist at some of the premises which required the attention of the Sanitary Inspector.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Two cases were reported. One was removed to the Rural District Council's hospital. The other was nursed at home. Some defects at the latter premises still remain unremedied. Both cases recovered.

DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.

Of the 26 deaths at all ages recorded from these diseases 20 were under one year, and 23 under two years. The mortality for the previous five years has been as follows :—

YEAR.		Total Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths under two years.
1909	...	13	0.5	9
1910	...	15	0.55	8
1911	...	32	1.1	30
1912	...	11	0.38	8
1913	...	23	0.76	21
1914	...	26	0.85	23

I have investigated the deaths under one year of age, and find that only four were breast fed. In 13 cases the closet accommodation was a privy midden, in three a waste-water closet, and in two a fresh-water closet. In only five cases could it be said that there was a proper food store. One case was an illegitimate child. In two cases the mother had died shortly after birth. In one case the mother stated she had buried eight children in infancy.

In another case complaints were made that "flies were terrible." In my report for May I advised the issue of posters, giving advice as to these diseases, and also pointed out that increased attention should be given to scavenging during the summer months.

Posters were subsequently issued.

The disease is so intimately associated with foul conditions of the surface soil in the immediate neighbourhood of dwellings, and it is therefore eminently desirable that all yards and entries should be paved.

ISOLATION AND DISINFECTION.

A low-pressure Thresh steam disinfecter is kept on the Council premises. The house used in conjunction with the Rural Council as a smallpox hospital has become unsuitable, chiefly owing to building development in its neighbourhood. Negotiations, which I hope will be brought to a successful issue without delay, are in progress to obtain satisfactory accommodation for this disease, and also for infectious disease, other than smallpox.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Specimens as follows were sent to Birmingham University during the year.

For Widal's reaction one, negative ; sputum for tubercle bacilli, 33 (five positive, 28 negative) ; throat swabs for diphtheria bacilli, 62 (of which 28 were positive and 34 negative). Arrangements for this work are made by the County Council.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The cases of pulmonary tuberculosis reported numbered 51, of these 26 were males and 25 females. " Other forms " numbered 12, six of either sex.

Fourteen of the cases were notified by myself as School Medical Officer. Of these five were cases of glandular and nine of lung infection. Four notifications were received on Form C, and four on Form D.

I have made primary visits and taken particulars on receipt of notifications in all cases. Persons have been examined and referred to the Tuberculosis Officer in order to detect unrecognised cases.

This Officer, who is Tuberculosis Officer for Mid-Staffordshire attends at Cannock one day each week, and I am indebted to him for assistance and advice, always most cordially given. I have, however, no figures of the number of cases belonging to this district who have attended the Dispensary, nor of the work of the nurse, who, I understand, has been employed.

In his Annual Report, the Medical Officer to the Local Government Board writes as follows :— " In administrative counties when the dispensary organisation is provided by the County Council, the officers of the Dispensary are not officers of the local sanitary authority, and this may involve serious administrative difficulties. To secure complete co-operation, the Dispensary Medical Officer should be appointed an officer of the Sanitary Authority at a nominal salary or without salary."

Your Council would do well to consider this point with a view to carrying out the suggestion. I have instructed the Sanitary Inspector to deal with, or reported to the Council cases, in which cleansing, repair, and disinfection of houses have been required. Leaflets of advice, sputum flasks, and disinfectants, have been supplied.

In cases remaining at home, use of a separate bed and bedroom, if possible, is urged.

Provision is required for isolation of advanced cases, and I understand the Joint Committee will provide this.

HOUSING.

The steps taken during the year to prepare a building scheme has resulted in the purchase of one piece of land, while negotiations

for another are well advanced. Now that new building bye-laws have been adopted it is anticipated that the Council will be able to proceed more quickly.

The Census figures showed that 9.5 per cent. of the population live in overcrowded conditions, that is more than two occupants per room.

The Special Report, which I presented in November, 1913, bore this out, and further revealed an undesirable mixing of the sexes.

New houses for the working classes erected during the year number 150, and 40-50 others are in course of erection, but scarcity of houses for the working classes still exists. The chief faults met with in existing houses were detailed in my Report last year. The appointment of an additional Sanitary Inspector has enabled more work to be done in inspection under the Housing and Town Planning Act, but the work of remedying the defects requires speeding up.

Particulars in tabular form are given in the Sanitary Inspector's Report annexed.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

A commencement has been made during the year to enforce the Regulations, and a revised set of Regulations has been made.

There are 39 cowkeepers, occupying 49 cowsheds, with 208 cows; and 7 purveyors of milk in the district.

Action, which has been taken during the year, has resulted in the erection of 5 new cowsheds, and the structural improvement of many others, including provision of means of lighting and ventilation.

Further improvement in water supply is needed at some of them, and determined efforts are needed to secure a cleaner milk supply. The Regulations require cowsheds to be kept reasonably clean and sweet. It is also required that no cow shall be milked—(a) unless, at the time of milking, the udder and teats of such cow are thoroughly clean; and (b) unless the hands of the person milking are thoroughly clean and free from all infection and contamination.

Observations made in America show that by certain precautions a much cleaner milk, as judged by the bacteriological content, can be obtained. Tests carried out for the Birmingham Health Committee show that after two hours the average number of germs contained in one cubic centimetre of milk obtained by ordinary methods was 41,312; after 24 hours, 1,803,800; after 48 hours, 28,790,000, whereas, by the special methods, the number after two hours is 234; after 24 hours, 4,975; and after 48 hours, 1,068,375. In every case the special samples were still sweet when the ordinary samples are sour and clotted. The methods suggested to the cowkeepers are as follows:—(1) The cows and cowshed to be kept clean; (2) All long hairs on udder or flank of cows to be kept short by clipping. (3) Cows' flanks to be damped with a damp brush and their udders wiped clean with a wet

cloth before milking. (4) Milkers to wash their hands with soap and water before milking, and to wear clean overalls. (5) A covered milking pail to be used with an opening in the side. (6) The milk to be immediately removed from the cowshed into a clean dairy and passed through a strainer and cooled. Greatest stress is laid on the use of a pail with a side opening, instead of an open top, and the damping of the cows' flanks.

The Milk and Dairies' Act, 1914, which will come into force on 1st October next, considerably extends the duties of local authorities in preventing the sale of tuberculous, infected, contaminated, and dirty milk.

I have made 63 inspections of cowsheds and dairies during the year.

Prosecutions against two cowkeepers on account of the condition of their premises were withdrawn on their undertaking to remedy the complaints.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

I have paid 18 visits to workshop bakehouses, and have asked the Sanitary Inspector to deal with defects in ten premises. In some cases the ventilation was deficient, in others more attention to cleanliness was required, both in the bakehouse itself and its surroundings. In a few cases the conditions were commendably satisfactory, but generally speaking there is not the cleanliness which ought to prevail where food is being prepared. These are mostly small concerns, with limited accommodation, so that flour, coke for the ovens, lard, and other stores are kept in the working part of the bakehouse, along with tins, boxes, and bags, so that there is great difficulty in maintaining cleanliness, especially if the floor is uneven and the yard outside without any paved approach. Some of the workers do not seem to realise that the lard and milk should be protected from dust.

There are some factory bakehouses doing business on a large scale, where conditions are fairly good.

OUTWORKERS.

There are only 3 firms who give out tailoring, and employ ten outworkers.

I have visited the homes of the outworkers, and defects which existed at one have been remedied.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

I have visited these premises during the year, and have directed the Sanitary Inspector's attention to defects in 20 instances, and improvements have been made. Manure is kept at times so as to be a nuisance.

ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYE-LAWS.

The Council during the year adopted the Infections Disease Prevention Act, 1890, and also made new Bye-laws for Streets and Buildings, Prevention of Nuisances, Cleansing of footpaths, and Pavements, Management of Mortuaries, Common Lodging Houses, Slaughter Houses, Tents, Vans, and Sheds ; and revised Regulations under the Dairies', Cowsheds', and Milkshops Order.

The Public Health Amendment Act, 1907, which contains valuable powers still awaits your final consideration.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

W. M. CLENDINNEN,
M.B., D.P.H. (Camb.)

Medical Officer of Health.

Cannock,

28th February, 1915.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

FOR THE YEAR, 1914.

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my Twelvth Annual Report on the work done in my department for the year ending December 31st, 1914.

CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

The contents of ashpits, privies and dustbins are dealt with by the Council's workmen. At the commencement of the year there were eight horses and eight teams of men and a foreman. When the war broke out the War Office Officials commandeered two horses, and one had to be slaughtered owing to being unfit for work. These horses were not replaced at the end of December, 1914. Consequently the work of scavenging has got into arrears.

During the year 16,616 loads of refuse have been removed from 17,718 houses, representing 6,905 ashpits. There were also 22,965 dustbins emptied. The dustbins are emptied weekly and are included in the total number of loads of refuse dealt with.

The approximate number of privies having fixed receptacles at the end of the year is 4,360, number of ashpits in connection with privies 2,180, dry ashpits 858, dustbins 645, pans 108, waste-water closets 550, flush closets 1,833.

It will be seen from the report of the various kinds of Sanitary Conveniences that the numbers do not agree with last year. Since that report an inspection of the district has been made in order that a complete list of various kinds of closets and ashpits could be tabulated. The numbers in this report will therefore be used as a basis for future reports.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1914.—H.T.P. Act, 1909.

Number of dwelling houses inspected during the year under and for the purposes of Section 17	...	...	...	...	234
Number which on inspection were considered unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	7
(5, Snouts Gap, Cannock.)					
Number of representations made	...	...	...	...	7

Number of closing orders made	...	...	...	...	...	7
Number in which defects were remedied without closing orders being made	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number put in fit state after making closing orders	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of Demolition Orders made	...	...	...	...	...	5
(99, Hednesford Rd., 39, Piggott St., 35, Stafford St., 110a Cannock Rd., Heath Hayes, 153, Littleworth Rd.						
Number of houses demolished	...	...	...	...	...	0
(a) Voluntary without Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	0
(b) After Demolition Orders being made	...	...	...	...	...	0
Number of houses which on inspection were found in need of repair to make them reasonably fit	...	...	...	...	...	222
Number made reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	9

ANNUAL REPORT.

(GENERAL ORDER.)

(A) Number of inspections made during the year	...	...	...	...	...	2420
(B) Number of notices served	...	...	...	...	...	617
(a) Preliminary	...	...	...	...	...	134
(b) Statutory	...	...	...	...	...	483
(c) Result of service of such notices	...	...	...	...	...	2940
(Improvements.)						

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are 31 Slaughterhouses in the Cannock District—16 Registered and 15 Licensed. 15 applications were made for renewal of licenses. These were granted for one year under the Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1900.

The number of visits of inspection made to slaughterhouses was 832, and 24 visits to Markets. The amount of diseased meat which was surrendered being 954lbs. of Beef, 60lbs. of Mutton, 48lbs. of Livers, 120lbs. of Offals, and 224lbs. of Fish. These were satisfactorily disposed of.

During the inspections 20 defects were found, and 18 of these were remedied.

KNACKERYARD.

There is one Knackeryard which is licensed annually. This is carried on in as satisfactory a manner as can be expected when you take into consideration the nature of the trade.

SCHOOL SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

204 inspections of School Sanitary Conveniences have been made during the year. The nuisances found are reported to the Secretary to the Education Authority.

BAKEHOUSES.

86 inspections of Bakehouses and Workshops were made, 16 defects were found and 15 of these were remedied.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are two Common Lodging Houses. These have been regularly inspected special attention being given to cleansing and line-washing. The sanitary arrangements have been improved by the substitution of Water-closets for privies and the provision of Urinals. 44 inspections were made during the year.

These houses are kept comparatively clean, and no occasion has arisen for the institution for proceedings through the contravention of the Byelaws, and no case of infectious disease has been reported.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS ORDER.

Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Cowkeepers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Cows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208
Milk Purveyors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
(Stubbs, Martin, Duckhouse, Tait, Dunning, Wallbank, Whitehouse, Perkins).									
New cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
(Pickerill, Coombes, Prince, Rudge, Holford.)									
Number of cowsheds put in order	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Number of cowkeepers given up keeping cows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
(Stokes, Harvey, Parkes, Hall, Bryan, Whitehouse, Foster, Mellor.)									

Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Workshops, including Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
(17 bakehouses, 5 tailoring, 7 boot repairing, 12 dress-making, 3 cabinet makers, one saddler, 6 shoeing smiths, four millinery, one sugar boiler, one lime burner, 2 cycle repairers, one mason.)									

CANAL BOATS.

108 inspections of Canal Boats were made during the year, 49 at Hednesford Basin and 59 at Walk Mill Wharf.

149 occupied boats were inspected. There were also 106 boats tied up, which were either loaded or being loaded.

89 boats were worked by men (only), and fifty-seven by a man, his wife, and one or more children, and three by women (only.)

CONTRAVENTIONS.—Four boats required painting; two for leaky and dilapidated boats. In two cases no certificate was on board, and in one case the water vessel was not of sufficient capacity. Four letters were written to owners; one for not having certificate on board

and three for overcrowding.

I have given particular attention to the condition of the cabins as to cleanliness and ventilation. With regard to the health of the occupants I find them to be comparatively clean and healthy with no evidence of any serious illness or infectious disease.

The following is a summary of inspections and of the occupants of the boats inspected :

Inspections.	Boats.	Males.	Females.	Children.	1-3 yrs.	3-12 yrs.	12-14 yrs.
108	149	263	59	61	21	54	6

The details of the work of my department are tabulated in the accompanying tables.

I have to thank the Committee for the support they have given me in the work of my department.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,
JOHN TURTON,
Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE I.

No of visits to Slaughterhouses and Butchers' Shops during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	832
" " " " Knackeryards during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
" " " " Markets during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
" " " " Cowsheds, etc., during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	231
" " " " Bakelhouses and Workshops during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
" " " " School Sanitary Conveniences during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	204
" " " " Common Lodging Houses during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
" " " " Canal Boats during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
" " Inspections made under Housing Town Planning Act during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	234
" " Inspections and re-inspections respecting notices and work in progress during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	806
" " visits to Scarlet Fever Cases during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	387
" " " " Diphtheria during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
" " " " Enteric Fever cases during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

TABLE II.

No. of Preliminary Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	134
" " Statutory Notices, including Sec. 36, P.H. Act, 1875	...	...	...	...	...	276
" " Statutory Notices, H.T.P. Act	...	...	...	...	...	207
" " Legal Proceedings	...	...	...	...	...	2
" " Letters written to owners re nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	325
" " Houses Disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	240
" " Schools Disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	4

TABLE III.

						Notices	Houses.
Privies and ash pits	...	...	...	...	...	130	131
Choked drains	...	...	...	...	...	10	86
Choked water closets	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
Defective drainage	...	...	...	...	...	20	57
Sinks	...	...	...	...	...	13	10
Fouling sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Defective water closets	...	...	...	...	...	11	28
Defective roof, damp walls, ventilation, dilapidated							
plaster, broken floors	...	...	...	...	...	62	67
Insufficient water supply	...	...	...	...	...	6	24
Houses connected to Sewer	...	...	...	...	...	4	5
Dirty Houses	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Dirty Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Dirty Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	11	7
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	11	9
Accumulation of manure and pigs kept so as to be							
a nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	19	13
Smoke Nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Other Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	274	164
						617	625

Sanitary Improvements carried out as a result of Inspections and Notices served for 625 Houses.

DWELLING HOUSES.

New roofs	...	...	...	...	...	4
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	34
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	32
Plastering repaired	...	...	...	...	...	117
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	8
Walls cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	110
Walls pointed	...	...	...	...	...	11
Walls cemented	...	...	...	...	...	9
Bedrooms ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	16
Through ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	...	6
Sub-floor ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	2
Damp-proof courses put in	...	...	...	...	...	2
New pantries	...	...	...	...	...	1
New quarry floors	...	...	...	...	...	26
Quarry floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	44
New wooden floors	...	...	...	...	...	3
New firegrates	...	...	...	...	...	22
Firegrates repaired	...	...	...	...	...	7

New doors	...	...	...	...	6
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	35
New door steps	...	...	...	...	1
New windows	...	...	...	...	15
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	52
Windows made to open	...	...	...	...	10
Fasteners to doors and windows renewed	...	...	...	...	50

WASHHOUSES, Etc., INCLUDING SINKS, Etc.

New sculleries	...	...	...	...	9
New scullery floors	...	...	...	...	37
Sculleries and washhouses repaired	...	...	...	...	15
New coppers	...	...	...	...	16
Coppers repaired	...	...	...	...	69
New sanitary sinks	...	...	...	...	128
Sink wastes provided	...	...	...	...	8
Sink wastes disconnected	...	...	...	...	1
S.S. Water put on sinks	...	...	...	...	30

DRAINS, WATER CLOSETS, Etc.

Houses drained	...	...	...	...	78
Houses redrained	...	...	...	...	44
Houses connected to sewer	...	...	...	...	15
Drains ventilated	...	...	...	...	33
House drains trapped	...	...	...	...	37
Drains put in order	...	...	...	...	5
Choked drains opened	...	...	...	...	61
Drains extended	...	...	...	...	1
Pigstyes drained	...	...	...	...	2
Yards of new drains	...	...	...	...	620
New gullies	...	...	...	...	63
Inspection chambers provided	...	...	...	...	2
New water closets in place of privies	...	...	...	...	107
New waste-water closets	...	...	...	...	22
New water closet cisterns	...	...	...	...	17
New water closet basins	...	...	...	...	13
Water closets unstopped	...	...	...	...	7
Waste water closets unstopped	...	...	...	...	10
Privy conversions	...	...	...	...	121
Privies demolished	...	...	...	...	73
Ashpits demolished	...	...	...	...	64
Ashpits rendered dry	...	...	...	...	62
New dry ashpits	...	...	...	...	11
Dustbins substituted for ashpits	...	...	...	...	166
Pans substituted for privies	...	...	...	...	6
New Pans	...	...	...	...	1
Closest floors raised	...	...	...	...	20

Closets repaired	9
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

PAVING.

Yards paved	...	...	...	...	131
Entries paved	...	...	...	...	2
Paving repaired	...	...	...	...	17

SPOUTING.

Sculleries spouted	...	...	...	...	49
New spouting	...	...	...	...	5
Spouting repaired	...	...	...	...	42

OTHER NUISANCES.

New standpipes	...	...	...	...	4
New coalhouses	...	...	...	...	19
Coalhouses repaired	...	...	...	...	3
New manure pits	...	...	...	...	2
Leaky manure pits repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Accumulation of manure removed	...	...	...	...	7
New urinals	...	...	...	...	2
New slaughterhouse floors	...	...	...	...	3
New fasting pens floors	...	...	...	...	2
Slaughterhouse floors repaired	...	...	...	...	8
Slaughterhouse walls lined with glazed bricks	...	...	...	...	1
Slaughterhouse walls plastered	...	...	...	...	2
Gullies removed from inside slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	2
Gullies removed from inside bakehouses	...	...	...	...	4
Dirty workshops cleansed	...	...	...	...	13
Smoke nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	2
Depositing of stale fish abated	...	...	...	...	1

Total Improvements 2940

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

TABLE V.
SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK done in the Nuisance
Inspector's Department during the year 1914, in the Urban
District of Cannock.

			Number of	Abatement	Nuisances			
				Notices.	abated after			
			Inspections & Observa- tions made	Defects found.	Informal by Inspector.	Formal by Authority.	Inspector.	Authority.
Dwelling-houses and Schools :								
Foul Conditions	Housing	Town Plan-						
Structural Defects	ning Act	Notices.	207					
Overcrowding	806	2185	1	27				
Unfit for Habitation								
Schools	204	...	...	...	
Lodging-houses	44	4	2	2				
Dairies, Milkshops and	231	44	...	47				
Cowsheds	86	16	16	5				
Bakehouses and Workshops	832	21	5	7				
Slaughter-houses & Meatshops	47	...	...	...	
Knackeryards	149	12	...	8				
Canal Boats ... ..	...	...	...	...
Ashpits and Privies ... ..	...	...	...	...
Deposits of Refuse & Manure	11	11	12	6				
Water Closets... ..	...	...	...	120				
House Drainage :								
Defective Traps ... ..	...	...	...	...
No Disconnection	6	67	60	32				
Other Faults ... ..	...	...	...	...
Water Supply... ..	...	8	3	6				
Pigsties and ... ..	...	...	...	...
Animals improperly kept	4	4	7	13				
Offensive Trades ... ..	...	...	...	...
Smoke Nuisances ... ..	...	2	2	2				
Other Nuisances ... ..	...	...	26	...				
Totals	2420	2374	134	485	1036	1914		
Nos.								
Unwholesome	Number of Seizures (surrenders) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
food	Condemned by Magistrate ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prosecutions for exposing for sale ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Convictions ditto ditto ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food & Drugs	Samples taken for Analysis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act.	Number found adulterated, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Proceedings taken ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Number of Convictions... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Samples of water taken for Analysis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Samples of water condemned as unfit for use	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Precautions against Infectious Disease.								
Lots of Infected Bedding disinfected or destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Houses disinfected after Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools disinfected after infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prosecutions for not notifying the existence of Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convictions	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prosecutions for exposure of infecting persons or things	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convictions	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...

(Signed) JOHN TURTON
Inspector of Nuisances.

March 19th, 1915.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1914 and previous Years.

Year	Popula- tion esti- mated to middle of each Year	Births			Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Un-correct- ed Number	Nett		Num- ber	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under One Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Num- ber	Rate					Num- ber.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Num- ber.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	26000	920	920	35.3	411	15.8	26	15	123	131	400	15.3
1910	28000	950	950	33.9	369	13.1	13	17	92	97	370	13.2
1911	28600	959	958	33.5	422	14.7	21	24	139	115	425	14.7
1912	29000	913	908	31.3	402	13.8	30	19	111	121	391	13.5
1913	29,110	982	980	32.7	407	13.5	19	31	127	129	417	13.9
1914	33500	1000	996	32.6	427	14.0	22	33	129	129	458	14.3

Area of District in acres (exclusive of) 8910
area covered by water)

Total population at all ages 28,586
Total families or separate occupiers, 5744 }
At Census of 1911.

Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or
Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories			
(including Factory Laundries) ...	14	3	—
Workshops			
(including Workshop Laundries) .	118	17	—
Workplaces			
(Other than Outworkers' premises included in part 3 of this Report).			
Total	132	20	

Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars	Number of Defects.			
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Number of Prosecutions.
<i>Nuisances under the Public</i>				
<i>Health Acts :</i>				
Want of cleanliness ...	7	7	—	—
Want of ventilation ..	4	1	—	—
Overcrowding	0	0	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	0	0	—	—
Other nuisances ...	1	1	—	—
<i>Sanitary Accommodation :</i>				
Insufficient ...	1	1	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ...	5	5	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	1	1	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory</i>				
<i>and Workshop Acts :</i>				
Illegal occupation of under- ground bakehouse (s. 101) ..				
Breach of special sanitary re- quirements for bakehouses (ss 97 to 100) ...	1	1	—	—
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are in- cluded in Part 3 of this Report)				
Total . . .	20	17	0	0

HOME WORK.

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.

Lists received from Employers.			Wearing Apparel making, &c.
Sending twice in the year			
Lists	...	...	4
Outworkers—			
Contractors	...	...	2
Workmen	...	...	14
Sending once in the year :			
Lists	...	...	1
Outworkers—			
Contractors	...	...	0
Workman	...	...	1
Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.			
Prosecutions —			
Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.			
Failing to send lists.			

OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES SECTION 108.

Instances
Notices served
Prosecutions.

OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110

Instances
Orders made
(S. 110).
Prosecutions
Sections
(109, 110).

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Registered (s. 131) at end of the year.					Number.
Shoeing Smiths	...	...	...	...	6
Millinery	...	...	...	...	4
Sugar Boiler	...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	17
Tailoring	...	...	...	...	5
Boot Repairing	...	...	...	...	7
Dressmaking	...	...	...	...	12
Cabinet Makers	...	...	...	...	3
Saddlery	...	...	...	...	1
Limekiln	...	...	...	...	1
Cycle Repairing	...	...	...	...	2
Stonemason	...	...	...	...	1
Total number of Workshops on Register ...					60

OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories ...	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory Workshop (Acts s. 133, 1901) ...	0
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 5, 1901) ...	
Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	2
Reports of action taken sent to Insp.	2
Other ...	0
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :...	
Certificates granted during the year ...	0
In use at end of year ...	0

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1914.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the district.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in District.
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 yrs.	2 and under 5 yrs.	5 and under 15 yrs.	15 and under 25 yrs.	25 and under 45 yrs.	45 and under 65 yrs.	65 & up- wards	
All causes } Certified } Uncertified	431 7	121 5	23	31	31	19	38 1	62	103 1	46
Enteric Fever ...										
Small Pox ...										
Measles ...	26	3	10	11	2					
Scarlet Fever ...	14	1	1	5	6		1			
Whooping Cough ...	5	5								
Diphtheria & Croup	11	1		5	4		1			
Influenza ...	9					1	3	2	3	
Erysipelas ...	1							1		
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	13	1			3	2	6	1		
Tuberculous Meningitis	2	1		1						
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	5	1	1		1		1		1	2
Cancer, malignant disease ...	15			1			2	7	5	4
Rheumatic Fever ...	4				2	2				1
Meningitis ...	1	1								
Organic Heart Disease	24				1	1	3	12	7	
Bronchitis ...	26	9		1	1			3	12	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	42	20	6	3	2	1	1	3	6	2
Other diseases of respiratory organs	9				2			4	3	1
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	26	20	3	1	1				1	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...										
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	3						1	2		1
Alcoholism ...										
Nephritis & Bright's Disease ...	2				1			1		
Puerperal Fever ...	3						3			
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and parturition ...	5						5			
Congenital Debility & Malformation, includ- ing Premature Birth	44	14								1
Violent Deaths, ex- cluding Suicide ...	18	1			1	6	5	3	3	4
Suicide ...	4					3		1		
Other defined diseases	114	17		3	4	3	7	25	58	25
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...	12	4	2					1	5	
Totals	438	129	23	31	31	19	39	62	104	46

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1914.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1—2 Weeks.	2—3 Weeks.	3—4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1—3 Months.	3—6 Months.	6—9 Months.	9—12 Months.	Total Death under 1 year
All causes—	Certified	25	7	7	4	43	16	29	19	17	124
	Uncertified	4				4		1			5
Small Pox	...	...							
Chicken Pox	...	...							
Measles	...	...							1	2	3
Scarlet Fever	...	...							1	1	1
Whooping Cough	...	...						2		1	5
Diphtheria and Group	...	...							1		1
Erysipelas	...	...							
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...						1			1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...						1		1	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...									1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	1		1		2	1	2	2	1	7
Convulsions	...										
Laryngitis	...										
Bronchitis	...										
Pneumonia (all forms)	...						3	3	1	2	9
Diarrhoea	...				2	2	1	8	5	6	20
Enteritis	...			1		1	1	6	2	3	13
Gastritis	...		1			1					7
Syphilis	...					1	1				2
Rickets	...										
Smothering, overlying	...						1				1
Injury at Birth	...	1									
Atelactasis	...		1	1		2	1				3
Congenital Malformations	...	1	1	1		3	2				5
Premature Birth	...	19	1	1	2	23		1			24
Atrophy, Debility and	...									1	
Marasmus	...	5	2	1		7	3	2	2		15
Other causes	...	2	2			5	1	1			8
Totals		29	7	7	4	47	16	30	19	17	129

Births in the year—Legitimate, 970; Illegitimate 26.

Deaths in the year—Legitimate Infants, 123; Illegitimate Infants, 6.